

Railroad Retirement Board

§ 225.41

Year employee attains age 65	Delayed retirement credit percent
1998	11/24 of 1 percent.
1999	Do.
2000	1/2 of 1 percent.
2001	Do.
2002	13/24 of 1 percent.
2003	Do.
2004	7/12 of 1 percent.
2005	Do.
2006	5/8 of 1 percent.
2007	Do.
2008 and later	2/3 of 1 percent.

The delayed retirement credit equals the appropriate percent of the PIA times the number of months in which the employee is age 65 or older and for which credit is due.

Percent	PIA	No. of months	Unrounded result	Total amount of DRC's
.25% X	350.50 X	12	= 10.51	= \$10.50

Mr. Jones' PIA increase for DRC's is \$361.00 (350.50 + 10.50).

[54 FR 12903, Mar. 29, 1989; 54 FR 21203, May 17, 1989]

§ 225.35 When a PIA used in computing a retirement annuity can be increased for DRC's.

Delayed retirement credits earned at different times are added to the PIA used in computing a retirement annuity as follows:

DRC's earned for month in	Are added to PIA
Years before the year the employee annuity begins.	On the date the annuity begins.
Year the annuity begins	On January 1 of the year after the annuity begins.
Years after the annuity begins, and before the year the employee attains age 70 (72 before 1984).	On January 1 of the year after the credits are earned.
Year the employee attains age 70 (72 before 1984).	In the month age 70 (or 72) is attained.

§ 225.36 Effect of DRC's on survivor annuities.

(a) *Widow(er), remarried widow(er) or surviving divorced spouse.* Delayed retirement credits that the employee earned are used in computing the tier I component of a widow(er), remarried widow(er) or surviving divorced spouse annuity. All DRC's, including credits earned in the year of death, can be used in computing the widow(er) or surviving divorced spouse annuity begin-

(c) *Example:* Mr. Jones was qualified for a full age and service annuity when he reached age 65 in January 1985, but decided not to apply for an annuity because he was still working. Mr. Jones stopped working on December 31, 1985, and applied for his annuity to begin January 1, 1986. Based on his earnings, his PIA was \$350.50. Since Mr. Jones did not receive an annuity for the 12 months from the month in which he became 65 (January 1985) until the month following the month he stopped working (January 1986), he is due credit for each of those 12 months. The total amount of his DRC's is calculated as follows:

ning with the month of death. Delayed retirement credits for months up to, but not including, the month of death are used.

(b) *Other survivor annuities.* Delayed retirement credits cannot be used in computing any other survivor annuity based on the deceased employee's record.

Subpart E—Cost-of-Living Increases

§ 225.40 General.

A cost-of-living increase is an automatic increase in a PIA provided under section 215(i) of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration determines the percentage amount of any cost-of-living increase paid by the Board.

§ 225.41 How a cost-of-living increase is determined and applied.

Depending on the condition of the social security trust funds, the increase can be based on rises in either the consumer price index as published by the Department of Labor or the average wage index which is the average of the annual total wages used for computing a PIA. The increase is payable when the appropriate index for the third calendar quarter of one year shows an increase of at least three percent over